The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

EUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Admission of Colorade.

Summer Wants Free Suffrage There. THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU QUESTION. AN INTERESTING DEEATE

The New Constitutional Amendment. STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPED.

A Vote Staved Off. N. YORK STATE LEGISLATURE Message From Gov. Fenton. QUARANTINE AND CHOLERA \$50,000 For Hospitals, Etc. EXCITEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Attempt to Burn Titusville.

ment to be proposed to the bill for the ad

Celorade; as a provise:

Provided, That this set shall not take effect except
upon the jundamental condition that there shall be
no denial of the elective framehies or any other
rights, on accounts of color or race; but all persons
shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of
the State, by a soligam public set, shall declare the
secent c; the State te thus fundamental condition,
and shall transmit to the President of the United
States an authentic copy of such assent, whenever
the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt whereaf
he shall, by proclamation, announce the fact; whereupon, without any fur they proceedings on the part of
Congress, this joint resolution stall take offect.

Mr. Riddle, of Del. presented the parties of arti-

Mr. Riddle, of Del., presented the politics of arti-

the adoption of the eight hour system, which was

the adoption of the eight hour system, which was referred to the Committee on Naval affairs.

Mr. Harris, of New York, presented the protest of citizens of St. Lawrence county, New York, sgainst the renewal of the Reciprocity. Fresty, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported against the joint resolution authorizing the sale of public property at Point Laokout.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's

Bureau was called up. Mr. Saulabury took the

Bureau was called up. Mr. Saulabury took the floor.

He had not intended, he said, when he came to the Senate this season, to participate in the debates relative to alaver, but the Senate from Illinois Cirumbull) had said the other day that there was a necessity in Delaware for the operations of this Bureau. On the 3d of March lass Congress passed an act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau. It was not deemed necessary then to extend the operations of this Bureau to States not in rebellion, sithough war raged in the land. But as success has crowned the efforts of the pervisions friends of the near race these progressive mevements have become more rapid and more extensive. A though the Freedmen's Bureau, as originally established, was only intended, according to the privisions, to extend to the states in revolt, yet we cannot shut our syes to the fact to what an extensive Bareau it is beaund to become. I shail enter into ne computation of the cost which the country has already incurred in the support of that flureau. One thing we know and that is that hundreds of thousands of the nestro race have been supported out of the Treasury of the United Mataes, and the white people too lazy and too worthless to support themselves. For the first time in the history of the country has the thing occurred that the great mass of the people too lazy and too worthless to support themselves. Look around at these galleries at any time of the day and you will see the beneficiaries of this Bureau crowding them and listening to the debates of this bureau crowding them and Hatening to the debates of this bureau crowding them and Hatening to the debates of this bureau crowding them and Hatening to the debates of this body. How many of the honest, hard-working white men of this country are there who can afford to one to the city of Washington and sit day after day, week after week, and month after menth listening to your deliberations. They cennot afford to do it, but under the protective care of this Freedmen's Bureau your galleries on He had not intended, he said, when he came to

And the second state of th

Constitution so as to prohibit any State from withholding the elective franchise from citizens on count of color.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Grinnell, it was resolved that the Belect Committee on Reconstruction be instruct-ed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for taking a census of the United States during

Mr. Handerson offered a series of resolutions de-claring that the Constitution and the Government were ordained and established by the people, and not by the Etates in their individual chargement, there-

fere, the doctrine of States Rights strikes at the foundation of all government; no State or States can, soundstion of all government; no State or States can, by the Constitution and laws, second or withdraw from the Union; by such efforts they destroy all their rights and privileges, and the Government over the territory reverts to the United States; all the territory of Texas ought to be set aside under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, for the use of the celored people of the United States; the weifare of both rases demands that the colored people should be set apart from the whites.

The resolutions were committed to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT The Mouse proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the inited States, in relation to the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

representatives and direct taxes.

Mr. Jenckes surgested that the amendment said nothing about a property qualification. South Carolina, for instance, might require a qualification of fity scres of land or the payment of a tax. There would be no discrimination on secount of color in that State; yet the basis of representation would be the same.

Mr. Stevens replied no matter whether the State or out white or black; the representation would be cut out white or black; the representation would be diminished to that ex ent. Mr. Farnsworth—But suppose the black man does

Mr. Farnsworth—But suppose the black man does not own real eatste.
Mr. Brooks wished to know whether the one hundred thousand Asiatics or coolies in California and Oregon and those who are going into Nevada and the territories are excluded.
Mr. Brevens replied that he understood that Asiatics are excluded by the laws of California, on second of race, from the elective franchies; therefore that State, to this extent, would be curtailed of representation.

Mr. Brooks asked why exclude the Indian. Is he not a man of color?

Mr. Stevens replied, "Indians not taxed are excluded by the Constitution."

Mr. Brooks—"But why not include them?"

Mr. Stevens—"They are tribal and have their own sparste governments."

Mr. Blooks of Wis, asked Mr. Stevens to w thdraw.

Mr. Stevens—"They are tribuland have their own sparsts governments."
Mr. Sloan, of Wis. asked Mr. Stevens to withdraw his demand for his previous question, as he desired to offer an amendment.
Mr. Stevens—"I caunet do it, and insist on the previous question."
Mr. Baker, of Ill., (in a persuasive tone)—"I appeal earnestly and kindly to the rentleman from Pensylvania to yield the floor for a very few minutes," (Applaine)

[Applante]
Mr. Rieveus..."The gentlemen is too polite; I cannot do it." [Laughter.]
Mr. Baker..."I rubmit whether it is entirely proper to put through an amendment to the Constitution and refuse a world delaste or one moment to raise an objection. As for my self, I protest against this

Mr. Stevens.—Are you in layor of such an amoundments.

Mr. Brooks.—Such an amendment enght to come from the other side.

The Speaker said he saw a number of persons clapping hands in the salleries. He would endeavor to the full extent of his ability, whether supported by the House or not, to preserve order. Applanes was just as much out of order as manifestations of disapproval and hisses.

Mr. Chandler, of N. Y., said that the resolution before the House was sanatical in the origin and bilind in its partiann madices, and sought to disturb the balance of power. It excludes immigration, by surrendering in spirit, if not in letter, the control of the Boutt to the black race. It creates a new constituency, it is fatal to our financial system and to cur labor system; besides the temper of the country is not ready for so novel and revolutionary a measure, it is unjust to the laboring classes of the North, East and West, and to white abore everywhere. It was unjust to the white soldler in the army and navy. It is imperial and centralizing in its practical working, it comes from the exclusive Committee on Reconstruction, and helds the Southern States in direct for political and partians purposes, and is not officed in goad faith, but to head off the Fresident in his policy of reconstruction.

Mr. Farnsworth and that whatever law they might pass, it must be so hedged about with guards and protection, and be so pian and clear that a wayfaring man, though a fool, need not errebern. They had adopted a constitutional amendment that slavery should not exist, but they found that in the South those made free are heling reduced to slavery graps for a surface of the results of surface by requiring a proposition was not so clear as it ought to be. The Southern States might deprive the negroes of the right of suffrace by requiring a proposition was not so clear as it ought to be. The Southern States might deprive the negroe. It was unjust, and the principles of Republican Government and the surface of the control of the surface o

House were more radical than they were themselves. In reply to a question, asked by Mr. Smith, he said that in his opinion, the States which have been in rebellion are not necessary to ratify an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Trimble, of Ky, asked his friends on the other side, before they took this step of passing upon the amendment, to pause and reflect upon the consequences it would have upon the people in every section of the country. Without adequale discussion this amendment was to operate for west or west own a people lately in rebellion, who have no voice to plead for them, and whose representatives are not admitted to the rights and privileges of the floor. You have closed these doors a satust them. Why are Messre, Maynard, Stokes, Cooper, Hawkins and others who fought the battles of their country kept out?

others who fought the battles of their country kept out?

Mr. Lynch—Does the gentleman know why "Poor Tray" surfered?

Mr. Trimble—Yes, but I trust the gentleman does not mean to attach a stigms to these gentlemen by not mean to attach a stigms to these gentlemen by saying they were in bad company. They tought for the Union; they were in company of the President of the Unired States. Col. Hawkins was under fire sixty ions days at Charleston, and I saint he was then in bad company. Mr. Trimble concluded by adverting to the principles hereifore declared as the object of the war, and argued that there was no power under the Constitution to destory the institution of slavery, much less to entiranchise the property of which the Southern States had been deprived. The pending proposition was an attack upon the President and the principle taught by that distinguished man.

man.

Mr. Lawrence, Ohio, moved that the re-olution be recommitted, with instructions to amend: First, to apportion direct taxation among the States, according to the property in each; and second, to apportion representation among the States, on the basis of adult voters who may be citizens of the United

States. Mr. Washburn, Ill., objected, and the House then

EXCITEMENT IN THE OIL REGIONS, A Vigilance Committee.

Titusville, Pu., Jon. 23.—On Sunday night an at-tempt was made to burn the town. At nine o'clock a house and barn were set on fire, and an hour later Chase's block, in the centre of the town, was fired and bursed down; also Deyfo's furniture and liquor store and the new bathing house of Fletcher. The block of the First National Bank, the Petroleum Bank and the Post Office at one time were in great danger. Three incendiaries are on trial to day by the Vigilance Committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest. A gallows has been built to hang the incendiaries if they are found guilty. The loss by the fire is \$75,000, and the insurance \$55,000. The Lycoming County Insurance Company loses heavily.

The most of the loss, however, falls on Philadelphia and Eastern companies. The greatest excitement prevails among the people, who are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers and other

Protection for the Freedmen.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 23.—The report of the Comission appointed by the Provisional Governor, in pursuance of the resolution of the Convention, to frame laws for the government of the Freedmen, frame laws for the government of the Freedmen, read in the House of Commons to-day, provides, among many other things, that freedmen shall teatify in cases whenever the rights of property or person shall be directly concerned, either criminally or civilly. By this means, this class is protected against personal wrongs, and against violence, thefts and frauds in their persona and rights. The report specifies some thirty sect can deducated to the freedmen, and bealdes this, eight bills affecting coth populations. It recommends the establishment of a workhouse in each county, for the idle vagabonds and others who will not support their ewn offspring. These provisions are without distinction of color. Many provisions are designated to encourage field laborers of all classes, white and black, by securing the rewards stipulated for labor, and to prevent and discourage all lawlessness over the lands of others.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate.

Albany, Jan. 23.—Mr. Le Bau presented the petition for the removal of the railroad tracks in Thomp-

son efreet.

Bills Introduced—To facilitate the collection of claims against insurance companies, by providing that in cases where a company is sued upon a policy, the claims at sail recover, in addition to the amount adjudged to be due, not less than sen, nor more than fifteen per cent, in discretion of the Court. . Declaring it to be a misdemeaner to attempt by bribery or meance, to influence the setion of delegates to political primary meetings, caucuses, or conventions.

PAREND TO THIND READING—Awending the general manufacturing law, by allowing companies to increase the number of shares of its stock, provided it does not affect or after the amount of the espital stock. . . Authorizing the building of a sewer in New York. The Senate adjourned.

The private Secretary of the Governor presented STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Albany, Jan. 23d, 1866.

To the Assembly:

To the Assembly:

Albany, Jan. 23d, 1866.

I herewith transmit the report of the Commissioners of Quarantine for the year ending on the 31st day of December iast, accompanded by the report of the Health Officer for the same period. They contain statements and suggestions of vital importance to the public health, which require, and, I doubt not, will receive your immediate consideration. The report of the Commissioners show a considerable expanditure of monies in excess of the appropriation made by the Lerislature last year, rendered necessary by the unexpected appearance of a fearful report of the Commissioners show a considerable expenditure of monies in excess of the appropriation made by the Legislature last year, rendered necessary by the unexpected appearance of a feathing estitioner in the harbor of our great commercial metropelis. In my Message of our great commercial to the circumstances under which these liabilities were incurred, and, at the same time, suggested that provision be made to guard against a similar anigency, during the period of greatest dance, from the dreaded visitation. I am reliably advised that indications are not wanting that the cholers will soon reappear in our country. The permanent quarantine establishment cannot be constructed in time to most the necessities of the spring and summer. Is view of these facts, the Commissioners ask that in addition to an immediate appropriation for deficiencies, a sufficient amount be placed at their portions of the spring and summer. In a summor of the amount deemed necessary for both of these pullposes is fifty thousand deliars, and I recommend that an early appropriation of this amount be made. I also deem it proper to recommend some appropriate legislation to meet one of the main difficulties encountered by the Health Officer in administering the Quarantine laws, arising from the want of a suitable place for the determines of pascensers who have been exposed to disease, but are not actually sick. The Secretary of War, upon my application, promptly pisced the steamer Illimois at the disposal of the State when the choicers appeared in the port of New York. Fortunately, however, the decline of the disease rendered it unnecessary for the State to avail itself of this generous offer. It is believed the General Government would grant a sufficient number of vessess for temporary would necessarily extend into the season of greatest danger. Falling in this, a proper site doubtless might be obtained for the erection of suitable buildings within the jurisdiction of the State, though it is building heaptiles. (Bigned,) R. E. FENTON.

The message was referred to the Committee on

Commerce and Navigation.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the

Paymaster General.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.—To incorporate the Uptown Savings Baok, New York... To fix the salaries of Justices of the Peace, Brooklyn, at \$2,800 per annum...For a bridge across the kast given between New York and Brooklyn....To provide the sanciana and of two additional discussions.

the City of New York....Fer that more effectual suppression of vagrancy.

Biths inwraprocepts.—To incorporate the American Museum....To fix the salaries of the Captains et the Metropolitan Folice at \$2,000 per annum...To improve Roccidyn Heights.... To compel owners of will and for boats in the Metropolitan Folice District to prove a Break from the Folice Commissioners.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.—To subhorize the Governor to confer the rank of Brigadier General upon J. Watts De Puyster.—Tabled. B. Wr. Cestuer—That the Committee on Railroads reports a bilt to regulate the fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad to 8 cents. He explained that his object was to brand as lake and calumnous, a publication in the New York Cirians, impursing his motives in introducing the bill. Mr. D. P. Wood said the resolution was unreasonable at this stage of the session, and upon his motion it was tabled... Adjourned.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment,

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23
The joint resolutions in regard to the Constitutional Amendment were discussed in the Senate to day, and passed by a vote of 13 year against s to day, and passed by a vote of 13 year against 2 mays. The Senate has thus reversed the vote by which the bili was lost isstyear. Mr. Scovel, President of the Senate, made an able speech, which was much applauded, in favor of the Amendmest.

The resolutions introduced by Senator Morner of Ocean county, thanking our soldiers and sailors and their commanders, were passed unautimostly.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Hays, of Facer county, directing that one hundred guns be first to morrow in layor of the event, was adopted.

Frem Europe.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia.

European files by the steamship Asia, arrived at this port, contain some interesting items of news

The Cork Henald has seen a private letter from California, which states that two screw iron clads are being built at San Francisco for the Feolans, and that they are intended for privateering purposes. The "Brotherhood" is said to be very strong on that pertion of the Pacific coast, and to have sent the largest contributions received as the New York head

In regard to the attempt to assassinate the Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland, the Times says:
Later intelligence gives a less alarming account of Later intelligence gives a less alarming account of the affair, and it seems that the Lord Lieutenana was not in the train at all. From a Dublin paper we learn that the train at all. From a Dublin paper we learn that the train which conveyed the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse to Carrick-on-Shannon was "hauled" by an engine not having she protection of a "hood" for the driver and stoker. On the return journey this engine brought the train as far as Athone, but an accident having occurred on the way by the bursting of a feed pipe it became accessary to exchange it for another locomotive. As the event turned out this exchange was most fortaines. The engine substituted had a hood, and when the train emerged from the tunnel between Carlistown and Minhingar, a shot was fited at it, the missie arriking the hood. Had the driver been upprotected the cia no doubt his life would have been alorificed. No cine has yet been obtained as to the perpetuator of the ourage.

The frish Government have nominated Lieutenant Richard Boyd, of Londonderry Jail, Governor of Richmond Prison, from which James

It is reported that a number of the turnkeys of prisons in Iroland are Fenians, and allow prisoners to escape who are piaced under their custody. The

Galway Express says:

The Board of Superintendence of the countyprison held a meeting to inquire into the finding
open of a cell in which a Fenian prisener was confined. About three weeks ago, one of the turnkeys,
named Maude, was going his usual rounds, when he
found the cell door open, and immediately reported
the circumstance to the governor. On that sentieman inquiring into the case, he found that it had
been done several fines before. Accordingly, the
floard met, and, after a long inquiry, decided on
dismissing two surnkeys. A watchman who had
been engaged temporarily was also dismissed. Since
the cell door was found open, a guard of police, consisting of one constable and four sub-constables,
do duty in the lail

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The disposition of the carcasses of animals tring from this disease seems to be a source of censiderable trouble. Public cometeries are proposed, while others think the best plan is to burn the defunct others think the best plan is to burn the defunce bears. Recently four cows were buried in a gardon at Norton, quite in the heart of the town, and close by pumps; the subsoil there being sand; and risiding water at seven or eight feet. This was felt to be too serious a matter to be permitted to continue. Lest month the carcass of a occessed apinual was burned in the market plane at Malton, causing a very ulsuarseable stemch. The Malton Board of Fiesth had represented to the marketrates the necessity or providing a cessectery, but the Bench had no power further than to sanction the appointment of a constery if the Board would provide one. A quite recent occurrence has re-opened the question, and at alle meeting et the Board Cantain Coppetitivation and to piace had been selected, and where cattle died the impector ordered them to be buried, but the quantum was, where? The marketsates could not over the searcasses to be buried of another ordered them to be buried, but the quantum was wrong to bury them in a yeard, and it was wrong to bury them in a yeard, and it was award to draw them about the street. The ton, I am would be to quarter them and put them in the unimee of the parest mill, where they would be made within a few minutes. This idea was genously approved. MIRORIA NEOUS.

The London Trace highly sulogizes Scored re Welle's report, but takes exception to the strictages

running, and says : Probably Mr. Welles, on due inquiry, would that New York as well as Liverpoor has greatly with Charleston and Wilmangton, but the unit of the is that the New York merchants were and again ensures of their country, whereas the Liverpoor merchants were only carrying on a somewhat hardeness branch of legitimate commerce.

The Naws, commenting on the report, pays a usa bute to American bravery and skill in our navor

actions. It says:

As separate and special naval actions, we know that
many a brave British officer's heart glowed at the
account of "old Farragut," leaded to the mastic at
of his old "tub," the Harttord, and bearing down,
ateam on right and left on the Contenerate or
clade. The action between the Kontrage and he
Alabama, off Cherbourg, was at least a very vite. It
able exploit of skill and smartness in mandous ing
nor indeed could the Confederate cruiser be for a
pronounced an unequal masch for a steam accept of
1,031 tons and eight guns. Some critical hammen
have smeered at the failure of the Federal may be
arreat the career of the Alabama and ber consola.
Scamen, perhaps, can better appreciate the difficulty
of pouncing upon a rover who has all the works of
waters to choose for her depreciations, and whose
whole art and mystery consists in being he e,
there, and everywhere, except within caranet or the
enemy.

The British revenue returns to the end of 1805 a. a eminently satisfactory. While reducing taxation is his last Budges to the extent of five millions who. his last Sudges to the extent of five millions who had been calculated as a deficiency of three millions, but it has now up as conclusively established that the differency whit was exceed one million, so that there will be such as a conclusively established that the differency whit was exceed one million, so that there will be such that considerable reduction of taxation. The revenue in 1954 was £60,190,478. The more duties and taxas are reduced, the larger grows the income. Se with the trade of the country. The Beard of Trade Meturna for November, exhibit an increase of three and a half millions on those of the same menth of 1804, or sweaty-nine per cent., and compared with November, 1803, an increase of twenty-two per cent.

The French revenue returns show that the value of

The French revenue returns show that the value of The French revenue returns show that the value of merchandise imported into France during the first elevan months of 1865 amounts to 2,824,000,0007, a being an increase of 116,000,000f, as compared with imports during the corresponding period of 1864. The amount paid into the Treasury from the two sources of revenue, the customs and indused taxastom dischizations beaution and drawback, is 657.0 or 000f, showing an excess of 55,000,000f, as course of 500,000 of the corresponding period of 1864.

The general impression provates in England that (Continued on the Lass Page